PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

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Because integrity and honesty are practiced here, not only by the heads of the firm, but by all the salesmen.

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NOTABLE BOARD

Gathering of General Officers of the Army.

Will Locate Posts and Sites for Camps.

THE SESSIONS ARE PRIVATE

The army board now in session in this matter of military rank it is the most impartments in the United States including in in the-army. Military historians say that it has more and higher ranking general officers in its personnel than any purely military board ever constituted in this country. As a fact, it would be impossible with the present organization of the army



Lieut, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding Major Gen. Elwell C. Otis. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, commanding

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, command

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the department of Colorado.
Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the department of the Missouri.
Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the department of the Columbia.
Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Kobbe, unassigned.
Col. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillary.

Lieut, Col. Samuel Reber, aid-de-camp to

portant questions; first, the entire reorganization of the existing system of military posts, and,, second, the selection of sites for four large camps in different sections of the country, suitable for military maneuver on an extensive scale. It will be for the board to say whether any of the existing posts shall be abandoned, reduced or enlarged, and whether the interests of the service require the establishment of

new posts along important lines of travel. The present policy of the department is to concentrate the troops as far as possible near points of strategic value, and to aban-don many of the smaller posts in the west and southwest, the necessity for which ceased with the pacification of the Indians. The posts guarding the approaches on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Gu'f of Mexico will be strengthened from time to time, and a similar course will naturally be followed with respect to the posts on the Canadian border and the Mexican fron-tier. There is a disposition on the part of some military experts to do away with many of the smaller posts on the northern



General Otis.

and southern frontiers, and to mobilize the and southern frontiers, and to mobilize the troops at a few important points provided with modern railroad facilities for rapid transportation to any locality where the presence of troops may be desired. The days when travel was long and tedious have passed, and troops can now be transported with certainty and dispatch to all points in the United States.

Opposition to Losing Army Posts. The location of a military post means considerable to many of the small towns in the interior, and those now so favored will make a most vigorous protest against a change. It is undoubtedly beneficial to small communities to have in their neighsmall communities to have in their neigh-borhood army posts, large or small, for that means a certain share in the expendi-tures of the soldiers every pay day. It is stated as a fact that some villages are entirely maintained in that way. It is, therefore, not surprising that considerable political pressure is being exercised to in-flaince the action of the board with re-spect to the posts. Senators and represen-tatives have been heard by the board, either in opposition to the removal of a post or in favor of the establishment of one, and numerous and voluminous arguone, and numerous and voluminous arguments have been submitted to the board by various municipalities whose interests are affected. Inasmuch as the board's sessions are secret these protests and appeals are made almost entirely by correspond-

a military standpoint, and the National Guardsmen all over the country are work-ing with the military authorities for its accomplishment.

Lieut. Gen. Miles. General Nelson A! Miles, lieutenant general, commanding the army, the president of the board, was, born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. He entered the army from civil life as a volunteer in MOSTIMPORTANTIN MILITARY HISTORY 1861, and was promoted grade by grade until at the age of twenty-five he commanded



General Brooke.

Many honors have marked his hree times, the last as major general of Spottsylvania, and at Reams' station, Va. He received a special commission as brigalier general of volunteers for services at vania, and was awarded a congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville.

At the close of the war of the rebellion be entered the regular army as colonel of the 40th Infantry, and there also rose steadily from grade to grade to the rank of major general, being appointed to command the United States army in October, 1895. He conducted several important campaigns against hostile Indians on the western frontier, the most notable of which was that against the Apaches, under Geronimo and Natchez, who surrendered to him in

During the serious railroad strike troubles in 1884 General Miles was in command of the United States troops in Chicago, called out to preserve order. He represented the United States army at the seat of the Turko-Grecian war in 1897, and during the at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

he army during the war with Spain in 1898, and personally participated in the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico. Bee was raised to the rank of lieutenant gen-

Major General Brooke. Gen. John R. Brooke, the senior major general of the army, is a native of Pennsylvania and began his military service in April, 1861, as captain of the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He served with distinction throughout the war of the rebellion, and was brevetted three times for gallant and meritorious services in the ba-tles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spott-sylvania and Cold Harbor. His last brevet w.3 as major general of volunteers. In July, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 37th United States Infantry, and through regular promotions became brigadier general in April, 1888, and major general in May, 1897. He has commanded the departments of the Platte, Dakota and Missouri and the East, and is now in command of the last named department. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he com-manded and organized the troops at Chick manded and organized the troops at Chick-amauga Park, and subsequently served in Porto Rico. He was head of the military commission at that place, and was then made governor general of Porto Rico. In December, 1898, he was appointed governor general of Cuba, and served in that capac-ity until relieved by General Wood, the in-cumbent. Like General Miles, he received a commission as brigadier general of volume commission as brigadier general of volun-teers for specific distinguished services dur-ing the war of the recellion.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, the third anking member of the army, was born at Frederick City, Md., in March, 1838, and was educated at William and Mary College, he University of Rochester and the Harvard Law School. He entered the Union army as captain of the 140th New York Volunteers in September, 1862, and subsequently became colonel of that regiment. He was brevetted three times, the last as origadier general, for gallant action at th battles of Spottsylvania and Chapel House Va. He was honorably mustered out in Jan

Major General Otis.

va. He was nonorably mustered out in January, 1865, by reason of wounds received in battle, and in January, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 22d Infantry, reaching the grade of major general in June, 1900. During the Spanish war he was stationed first at San Francisco and directed the mobilization and shipment of troops to the Philippines. In July, 1898, he relieved Major General Merritt in command of the United States forces in the Philippines and subsequently became governor general of those islands. He conducted the operations against the insurgents and per-formed the duties of military governor until May, 1900, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the the command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, and still holds that assignment. In February, 1899, he was brevetted majo: general of volunteers for military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine

DAMAGE BY STORM IN SOUTH.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., last night says: The peculiar weather which has prevailed in this section during the present week has brought disaster to all the small and many larger towns and vil-

the small and many larger towns and vil-lages in the states of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. It is difficult to estimate the amount of damage done. It is known that at Little Rock alone the damage amounts to half a million dollars, and the footings aitogether will, it is believed, run up several millions.

Business has been at a standstill in many towns. In addition to stocks of goods

up several millions.

Business has been at a standstill in many towns. In addition to stocks of goods being rulned, the streets and highways are blocked by broken telegraph and telephone poles, twisted wires, the trunks and limbs of trees and other debris.

The damage to stocks of goods is due to the tremendous weight of accumulated ice and sleet and to the insufficiency of roofs to sustain such loads.

Denizens of the smaller towns have been scriously discommoded by the interruption of wire service by felephone and telegraph. In the country, the losses have been heavy. Stock has suffered and in some sections the wheat croy is reported to be rulned.

Such a siege of shet and cold rain is altegether unprecedented. In some places the ground has been covered with ice to a depth of six inches.

In central and western Tennessee the damage to houses and stocks of goods has been enormous. Reports from Parls, Dresden, McKenzie, Jackson, Huntington and Union City state that the storm of sleet and rain has been unprecedented in those sections. Mississipp, has suffered severely, the people being wholly unprepared to protect themselves from the unusual conditions now prevailing.

In Arkansas the storm played fearful havoc to houses and other property. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction and it will take several days before the extent of the damage will be knewn. There was a rise in the temperature today and it is believed that conditions will rapidly improve.

A mutiny occurred among the convicts

A mutiny occurred among the convicts in the county workhouse at New Castle, Del., but was suppressed without fatali-

STRANGE MENTAL . POWERS

How People Are Influenced.

Startling Words from the Committee Appointed to Investigate Hypnotism for the Benefit of the Public.

may be employed so that the person operated upon ing influenced; and, all things considered, the ery of modern times. A knowledge of it is essential to one's success in life and well-being in

Dr. Lincoln says, after a thorough investigatherapeutic or curative agent of modern times. · Judge Schafer, although a legal light, turned treatments he completely cured John E. Myers of Flemington, N. J., of a strange malady that had kept him bedfast for nine years, and which the fame spread for miles around, and hundreds of people applied to him for treatment.

Mr. Stoufer performed the astonishing feat of hypnotizing Mr. Cunningham of Pueblo, Colo., at a distance of several blocks. He also hypnotized

Rev. Paul Weller says that every minister and very mother should understand hypnotism for the brought in daily contact.

In speaking of this marvelous power, President Eliot of Harvard College said to the graduates: "Young gentlemen, there is a subtle power lying latent in each of you which few of you have developed, but which when developed might make a man irresistible. It is called Personal Mag-

ter it.' sued 10,000 copies of a book which fully exand gives explicit directions for becoming a practical hypnotist, so that you can employ the force without the knowledge of any one. Anybody can learn. Success guaranteed.

The book also contains a full report of the nembers of the committee. It will be sent absolutely free to any one who is interested. A postal card will bring it. Write today. Address New York Institute of Science, Dept.

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UR new location—right at the transfer junction of 9th and F sts.—is the most convenient in the city.

The new store is an ideal show room and admits of a splendid display of fine pictures. and admits of a splendid display of fine pictures.

Every facility for doing artistic framing. The best stock of new moidings—the fairest prices in town. A few days yet for you to take advantage of these Removal Sale prices.

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73C. worth up to \$1.50.

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th and B. Storage Warehouse, Mattress and Couch Factory, 452 Pa. ave.

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8 ft. 3 in.x8 ft. Brussels Rug. \$11.95
8 ft. 3 in.x7 ft. 9 in. Brussels Rug. \$9.75
8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. Brussels Rug. \$13.95
8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 1 in. Brussels Rug. \$13.95
8 ft. 3 in.x7 ft. 8 in. Brussels Rug. \$9.75
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8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 1 in. Brussels Rug. \$14.95
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